

# Armies Battle Fiercely Over Vast Area AUSTRIA IS HARD HIT BY FOE SERBIANS, AUTOMOBILES SKILLED JAPAN IS ALREADY MOVING AHEAD

## GERMANS ADVANCING WESTWARD COME IN CONFLICT WITH FIGHTING FORCE.

### AUSTRIANS DEFEND STRASSBURG FORT

Twenty-Five Thousand Austrians Killed or Drowned; 10,000 Prisoners.

ONDON, Eng., Aug. 22.—A great conflict is raging today over a vast territory in Belgium and elsewhere in the zone of hostilities. It is believed from reports received here from time to time reports are received from one point or another, as in the case of the German bombardment of the forts of Namur today.

The German army for the first time finds itself facing its chief opponents, and a great battle, which must have an enormous effect on the future of the war, will probably be fought for several days before a decision is reached.

The front of the German fighting line may extend far to the westward if the suggestion is well founded that the right wing of the superior German forces is carrying out a great circling movement with a view to breaking into France further to the south. According to official reports, victories gained by the French troops have opened the way to Colmar, capital of Upper Alsace.

Seven thousand Austrians are reported to have arrived at Strassburg for the defense of that fortress.

Both Germany and Austria-Hungary have called the Landsturm, their last reserve of troops, to the colors.

If the news of a great Serbian victory, which comes from many sources, be true, Austria-Hungary, which must be reeling under this smashing blow delivered by an small adversary, will need every available man.

Russian Army Entering Field.

The Russian army on the eastern frontier of Germany gradually is emerging from the midst and in such forces as soon will demand more attention.

The official press bureau this afternoon issued a warning to the public to bear in mind that, for practical purposes, almost all information official or unofficial, concerning the progress of the land operations, comes at present from the side of the allies. The official statement continues:

Germany Claims Successes.

"Very little news filters in from Germany and Austria by the channels of neutral countries, but sufficient does filter through to indicate that the enemy claims successes in various quarters, both in the western and eastern theaters of the war.

"It should be remembered these campaigns are being carried out on an enormous scale and that the majority of the encounters which already have taken place can only, in their due perspective, be classed as incidents of minor importance.

No Real Victory.

"No achievement on either side deserves to be called a victory. The French have gained gratifying successes in Alsace and the Germans by a steady pressure have obliged a large portion of the Belgian field army to retire on Antwerp.

"In the eastern theater there have been a number of affairs in which our allies are believed to have gained ground, but the campaign in that quarter can scarcely be said to have commenced. The progress of the important triumphs of minor expeditions in which the allied forces are alleged to have gained the upper hand is misleading.

Evidence of Failure.

"This, however, may be said: In the western theater of war—that in which this country is most immediately interested—no real noteworthy success has been gained, although it should be remembered that the German failure, rather than an allied success.

"At the end of three weeks the enemy has not yet attempted to deliver an attack, which had it taken place and proved even partially successful a week ago, might conceivably have altered the concentration of the French army, and might have proved prejudicial to their subsequent operations.

"It was apprehended that the enemy would be ready first, and would take full advantage of this circumstance. These apprehensions have proved incorrect. The situation at this moment is in a military sense satisfactory.

German at Outpost.

"According to a dispatch from Falkenstein to the Chronicle, passengers who

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## ENGLISH STEAMER SUNK BY CRUISER

New York, Aug. 22.—News was received in shipping circles today that the crew of the British steamer Hyades had been landed at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, and reported that their ship was sunk by the German cruiser Dresden, after the warship's sailors had taken out all the coal aboard.

The Hyades, 2,550 tons, pined between there and South America port. Her crew was brought into Janeiro by the German steamer Brusa.

## CAN'T DETERMINE LEGALITY OF LEVY

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—Until the exact conditions are known under which a \$10,000,000 war tax is to be levied on Brussels, Belgium, by its German captors, it is not regarded as possible by the international law experts here to pass finally on the legality of that method of warfare.

The practice of levying such taxes on conquered communities, was quite common in past wars up to and including the Napoleonic era, but has since that time fallen into disuse.

The officials have asked all the people to make food provisions for 20 days. Those unable to do so must leave within 24 hours. This is due to the expected bombardment by the Anglo-French fleet.

## AUSTRIAN CITY IS AWAITING ATTACK

Roma, Italy, Aug. 22.—The Giornale d'Italia, prints a dispatch from Pala, Austria, saying the conditions there are very grave.

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## BRITISH RESERVES IN U. S. SUMMONED

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—All British army reservists have been ordered to place themselves under the instructions of the consular officers in their districts.

## GERMANS REPORT IMPORTANT VICTORY

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—An official German dispatch reports a "magnificent victory" of the German forces between Metz and the Vosges mountains.

No additional details are given.

## U. S. DESTROYER TO WATCH TRAMP SHIPS

San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 21.—The U. S. States reported today that the U. S. destroyer, Albatross, commanding the Albatross, is to be sent to the coast of Mexico to watch for tramp steamers.

Until further notice her mission will be to see that tramp steamers do not put to sea with coal.

Mexican made informal application for clearance papers Thursday and was refused. Evidence taken by the collector Davis showed that the coal was the property of the German government and had been loaded aboard the Albatross for transfer to the Leipzig at sea.

## MECHANICIAN SERIOUSLY INJURED

Car is Smashed When Driver Loses Control; Driver Crushed.

SIZZLING PACE IS HELD RESPONSIBLE

Burman Rendered Sick by Awful Speed and Heat, Quits the Race.

LOHN, Ill., Aug. 22.—The Elgin national road race, which cost the life of Spencer Wishart, was won by Ralph De Palma, who won the race Friday.

Pullen was second.

Wishart, the veteran hero of many automobile races, was fatally injured while he was leading in the race today, when he overturned. His mechanic, John Jenter, also was badly hurt. Wishart died later in a hospital.

Wishart's right leg was broken, his skull was fractured and his chest crushed. His assistant's right arm was fractured and he was also injured internally. Both were rushed to a hospital. They were then pronounced Mrs. Wishart, who had been cheering her daring husband, was taken to his bedside.

Fast Pace Responsible.

The accident was due to the furious pace sustained. For nearly half of the distance of 30 miles, until the accident, Wishart averaged almost 20 miles an hour, or nearly five miles faster than the new record which was established Friday by Ralph De Palma.

It was by no means Wishart's race as yet, however, for Bob Burman, who is known as a driver who drives with a fearless, bordering on reckless, to maintain his lead, took chances on rough stretches that caused the spectators to gasp.

On the 12th lap, his car skidded through a fence and overturned. Some of the witnesses said that he seemed to lose control of the steering gear.

Burman Sick, Withdraws.

The accident put Burman in the lead, but the awful pace and the heat of his engine made him sick and he had to withdraw in favor of Ralph Malford, who took his seat at the steering post. The race was followed closely by Allen, Pullen, De Palma, Grant and Wilcox.

The race was not stopped. While the spectators were lifting the car off the prostrate forms pinned under it, the other contestants, their set faces looking straight ahead in the dust and

## SMOOT SILVER BILL PASSES THE SENATE

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—Purchase by the government within six months of 15,000,000 ounces of silver was provided in the Smoot bill which was passed today by the senate.

It is estimated that the bill will cost an expenditure of \$3,000,000, and that the bill is designed to offset the decreased demand for silver as a result of the European war.

## THE WAR AT A GLANCE

THE German advance into Belgium is going on today, apparently without serious check. Having taken Brussels, the troops of emperor William are endeavoring to over-run the whole northern and western Belgium. At the same time they seem to be drawing closer to the French frontier.

Southeast of Brussels they are investing the fortified city of Namur, on the Meuse.

It is reported from Antwerp that the Germans will not continue to occupy Brussels, containing themselves merely with marching through the city. The determination, however, may be altered by the attitude of the city treasurer of Brussels, who is quoted as saying he will never pay over \$10,000,000 demanded by the Germans as a war tax.

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Cardinal Martelli is ill and unable to attend.

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Today after each of the members present had identified the ring, it was found that none had the strength to break it, even though a hammer was employed. Aid was not at hand, as cardinal Della Volpe has not permitted the presence of any one except the cardinals and the latter finally decided that the symbolic ceremony would be properly observed if the symbol of office was scratched. This was done.

It is learned that the testament of the late pope provides for the maintenance of about 400 little orphaned orphans by the earthquake at Messina and Calabria in 1908.

## COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF WHO ARE DIRECTING MILITARY OPERATIONS OF GERMANY, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN EUROPEAN WAR

COUNT VON MOLTKE.

Helmuth Johannes Ludwig von Moltke, in supreme command of the Kaiser's land forces, is a nephew of the famous general who humbled France in 1870, and learned much of military strategy from him. He was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1848. After attending the Army War college, he was made first lieutenant in the Franco-Prussian war. In 1881 he was made a colonel on the general staff, and in 1882, adjutant to his uncle. In 1888 he became a major, and in 1891 adjutant to the emperor. In 1894 commander of the imperial Alexandrine Guard Grenadier regiment, and in 1896 he achieved the supreme rank of chief of general staff. In 1909 he was decorated with the order of the Schwarzer Adler, or Black Eagle, a high military honor. He is a strategist of the highest rank, and a strict disciplinarian. He has had a leading part in planning the campaign which it has now become his duty to carry out, and upon him is a double measure will rest the responsibility for the fate which the German Army may finally meet in the war of nations now going on in Europe.

GEN. JOSEPH JOFFRE.

France's army has been placed under the supreme command of Gen. Joseph Joffre, who enjoys great popularity with the men, as he does with the French nation generally. He is born in 1852 in the town of Belfort, and it is a common saying in the army that his mind nothing will force him to change it.

Gen. Joffre is 62 years old. He has been married ten years, but is childless. He is of medium height and stout, with a massive head, very fair hair, and thick drooping mustache. He is noted for his excellent horsemanship. He was trained as an engineer, and while on duty in Madagascar constructed the harbor of Diego Suarez, the principal one in the island.

The mobilization plans for the French army were drawn up by Gen. Joffre last April.

It is understood that they provided for every contingency which might arise.

French military men express the greatest confidence in his military genius, and wherever he has appeared since it became known that he was to lead the French forces an ovation has been given him by his fellow citizens.

LORD KITCHENER.

Horatio Herbert Kitchener, the man on whom the military hopes of Great Britain are pinned, achieved fame by his masterly campaigns in the Sudan and the Boer war. He was born in 1850 in county Kerry, Ireland, and his father was a colonel in the British army. After receiving an education at the Royal Military academy, he entered the Royal Engineers in 1871. He took an active part in the Nile expedition, served as the governor of Sudan, commanded the Dongala expeditionary force in 1895 and the famous Khartoum relief expedition in 1898, for which he received the thanks of parliament, a grant of £50,000, and was raised to the peerage with the title of the first viscount of Kitchener. After serving as commander-in-chief during the Boer war he was again rewarded with £50,000, the thanks of parliament, and later an increase in rank to field marshal. From 1902 to 1909 he was in supreme command in India. In 1910 he was created a member of the committee on imperial defense and in 1912 became British agent and consul general in Egypt. He is the recipient of numerous medals and decorations. Though a rigid disciplinarian, he is the idol of the British army.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

Grand duke Nicholas Nikolaevich is a second cousin of the emperor of Russia, and was born in St. Petersburg, Nov. 6, 1858.

For a time the grand duke held a number of military offices, including that of president of the council of national defense. The emperor, however, in August, 1908, relieved the grand duke from this post following criticism in the Duma by M. Guchkov, on the ground that grand duke leaders were not amenable to ordinary discipline. Grand duke Nicholas then took command of the maneuvers at St. Petersburg. He was at one time mentioned as likely to become dictator in the event of the emperor's abdication.

A number of attempts have been made on his life by revolutionists, and one of these attacks resulted in the execution of seven of the conspirators.

During the Russo-Japanese war, the grand duke was scheduled to take supreme command of all the forces in the far east, but this was reconsidered by the czar.

On May 12, 1907, the grand duke married princess Anastasia of Montenegro at Yalta. She had a short time previously divorced prince George Romanowski, duke of Leuchtenberg.

## RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

St. Petersburg announces officially that the Russian army is advancing along the entire Austro-German frontier and at the same time successfully maintaining the offensive at every point of contact with the enemy. A reported cavalry engagement of the northern Russian army last Friday is described as a severe blow to the Germans in east Prussia. It is said an entire German battery was captured in this engagement. Russian aviators are reported throwing bombs in German encampments.

SERBIANS CLAIM GREAT VICTORY.

Further accounts of the reported Serbian victory over the Austrians say the fighting lasted three days along the Drina river.

The Austrian casualties were given as between 20,000 and 25,000, while it is said 15,000 prisoners were taken. The Serbian artillery did effective work against the enemy. Nish declares officially that a part of the Serbian army has invaded Bosnia and that another great battle is expected in the near future.

JAPAN READY TO FIGHT.

The time limit of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany demanding the surrender of the German holdings at Kiaochow, expires Sunday and Japan is determined to fully answer the challenge against the German position. A dispatch from Tokio says the German ambassador to Japan will sail for Berlin August 21 and that a number of German officials have already left Tokio.

## ATTACK ON P... IS EXPECTED

Declaration of War to Follow if Germany Refuses Demands of Mikado.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—Fully anticipating that Germany will refuse to accede to Japan's demands that the Germans abandon the Chinese port of Kiaochow a dispatch from Tokio states that the German ambassador to Japan will sail for Seattle, Wash., Aug. 24, Wednesday, and that a number of German officials have already left Tokio.

Their action is supposed to be based partly on movements of the Japanese army and navy in preparation for hostilities against the German fleet at Kiaochow.

It is declared that the Japanese fleet, in the event of a declaration of war, will engage the German fleet, and that the Japanese troops will occupy the town as soon as practically possible.

Reply Already Cabled.

While Japan's note specified "noon on August 23" as the time limit, yet the difference of 14 hours' time between here and Tokio makes noon tomorrow in Tokio about 10 p. m. today, Eastern time, in the United States. For this reason it is believed that a reply, if one is to be made, must now be en route, as the delayed cable communication around "would require many hours to reach Japan, and answer getting through in the short time still remaining."

Charge Received.

Baron China, Japanese ambassador today requested the German ambassador at Berlin a message from the Japanese charge d'affaires in Berlin in the instructions in detail, and he is to be made, must now be en route, as the delayed cable communication around "would require many hours to reach Japan, and answer getting through in the short time still remaining."

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## JAPAN'S ARMY

Shanghai, China, Aug. 22.—The Japanese army is reported to be moving ahead in the Korean peninsula, and is expected to reach the Chinese border soon.

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